

## YEAR'S WORK IN MUSEUM

Many Specimens  
Have Been  
Added.

An interesting account of the work and purposes of the Bishop Museum is given in the annual report of the trustees, which has just been filed with the circuit court, as is required under the provisions of the C. R. Bishop trust. The report covers the work of the museum for the year ending October 12, and contains much of interest concerning Honolulu's most interesting institution.

The total receipts for the year amounted to \$168,421, while the disbursements during the same period were \$144,858, leaving a balance on hand of \$23,563. This includes also an expenditure of \$10,439 from the capital account, which was used in the investigations of water in Waipio Valley on Hawaii, and in the purchase of koa lumber for cases to the amount of \$3,067.

The trust fund now amounts to \$473,329, which is made up as follows: Real property, \$104,946; bills receivable, \$203,000, and bonds \$70,000. In the C. R. Bishop life interest trust, which forms a part of the trust fund, there is \$72,000, consisting of \$15,000 in bills receivable, \$21,000 in bonds, and \$36,000 capital stock of the Oahu Railway.

Speaking of the water investigations being made in the Waipio and Honokane valleys, Hawaii, the trustees in their report say: "These investigations are being made in conjunction with the trustees of the estate of B. P. Bishop, who control the land of Honokane and who will bear one-third of the total cost. The work is an important one, and is expected to place the trustees in a position to decide as to the best disposition of the valuable water rights involved. Mr. Arthur S. Tuttle, a competent hydraulic engineer of Brooklyn, New York, was engaged to come to Hawaii, and after a careful study of the conditions, by a sojourn in the valleys mentioned during a period of six months, has returned to New York, where he is now compiling maps and a report, which he expects to finish during the course of another thirty days."

Speaking of the new koa cases, the trustees say: "Work on the new cases, etc., is progressing satisfactorily, although some unavoidable delay, occasioned by the non-shipment of the koa lumber, which the trustees were to supply, has rendered it impossible for the work to be completed within the time specified in the contract, May 11, 1902. Prof. Brigham, director of the Museum, however, reports, under date of October 10 that 'The cases in the upper gallery of Hawaiian Hall will be complete this week with the exception of the lift and certain hardware, which is supposed to be in a shipment of cases now long overdue. The cases on the ground floor are now nearly complete and ready for the polishers, with the exception of a few pieces of koa required to place between the cases and the previous woodwork. Suitable koa is difficult to procure in town.' Under the circumstances, therefore, although not strictly in accordance with the letter of the contract, the trustees have agreed to pay the contractors with the consent of their bondsmen, \$10,000 on account of the first payment under the contract, which will be due upon the final completion and acceptance of the upper gallery."

Of new specimens added within the year, the report says: "During the year many additions have been made to the collection of Natural History specimens in the Museum, the most costly being the skeleton of a large Right whale, purchased from Ward's Establishment, Rochester, New York, for \$2,500, freight, etc., and the placing of the specimen in Hawaiian Hall brought the total cost to \$4,830.13."

"Many specimens have also been acquired by exchange. Others, particularly birds, have been procured by the Museum staff. Mr. Irvin Seale being at the present time absent, exploring for specimens in Southeastern Polynesia. Mr. Seale left Honolulu in October of last year to be gone one year. He reports meeting with much success, and asks for a year's extension of time to enable him to work the high mountains of Tahiti and the Leeward group and then proceed to the Cook Islands."

"Through the kindness of Messrs. W. C. Peacock, Thos. Fitch and others, the Museum was also enabled to send one of its staff, Mr. William A. Bryan, to Marcus Island on the recent trip of the schooner Julia E. Whalen. Mr. Bryan, who has now returned, secured more than a thousand specimens of birds, plants, and marine animals, and was also able to draft an excellent chart of the island. The scientific results of this trip, it is hoped, will appear in the next report of the director."

Speaking of publications, the trustees report the purchase of Dr. N. B. Emerson's translation of David Maimon's Archaeology, which is to be published at an early date, the manuscript now being ready for the press. The demand for 'Hawaiian Feather Work' induced the trustees to get out an extra edition of the book, together with a supplement. The director's report and other publications were also published during the year, and, with the exception of the 'Pauana Hawaiiana,' published in England solely for exchange pur-

## WRIT WAS ONLY A COPY

New Service May Have  
To Be Made by  
Austin.

The writ of mandamus served upon Deputy Auditor Meyers and High Sheriff Brown by Gear's bailiff, Ellis, is a most peculiar document. The writ is endorsed on the return as being the original, which Judge Gear held was required to be served by showing to the parties affected.

The writ itself however does not bear out the endorsement as to it being an original. The document is much marked and scratched. It is not only not the original writ signed by Judge Gear but is hardly a true copy and the service will quite likely be invalidated a second time.

It will be remembered that H. C. Austin asked for a writ of mandamus directing E. P. Dole as Attorney General, A. M. Brown as High Sheriff, and H. C. Meyers as Deputy Auditor, to restore him to his office as auditor of the Territory. This application was demurred to and Judge Gear overruled the same. On the 26th of November a peremptory writ was issued to the respondents which was served by one of Austin's attorneys, Mr. C. W. Ashford. This not being obeyed the respondents were cited and charged with contempt of court; the service of the writ not being legally made, the contempt proceedings fell through, but Judge Gear still held to the carrying out of his mandate, notwithstanding an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court and notice of the same given to petitioner.

The files now show what appears to be a deliberate tampering with the papers in the case. There are now two original writs, at least the first one is not in sight, and the one returned Nov. 26th, after service by Bailiff Ellis, shows it to be a carbon copy which was first served as a true copy of the prior original writ upon H. C. Meyers; this was annexed to Mr. Meyers' return to the contempt charge and is marked as "Exhibit A." It also has Mr. Cathcart's pencil memorandum "22 Wis. 579," evidently referring to a case upon the subject of legal service of such writs. It also has the following notes in Cathcart's handwriting: "Handed to Meyers 12:05 p. m., Nov. 29, 1902, by Ashford; no original shown to him and no demand made on him by Austin; demand made by Robertson." In an effort to make it original, the copy is signed by "Geo. D. Gear" upon the face of the writ, his copied name struck off, and the certificate of one of the court officers, Henry Smith, is scratched off; clerk J. A. Thompson also signs the writ, whereas previously his name was typewritten, and he also attaches the seal of court. To make it worse than chaos, as the Supreme Court will now be asked to pass upon the case, this copy now purporting to be the original, is dated the 26th of November, whereas on that date the document was a mere copy of the original which is not now with the files or if still with the files there are then two originals which will have to be passed upon by the appellate court. The first original was mounted with two dollars in revenue stamps whereas the second original is not so mounted, and is therefore insufficient in law to be used as evidence. As a matter of fact this second original, though having the date of the first writ, was not issued until the 26th of November, served the same day and returned the same day by Bailiff Ellis, who styles the carbon copy as an "original," which makes two originals, although there can be but one according to law.

Of the Department of Ichthyology, the trustees report: "Mr. J. W. Thompson has accomplished most satisfactory results in this most important branch of the Museum, a great many casts of Hawaiian fishes having been made and artistically painted to represent the actual colors of the various and beautifully marked fish found in these waters. Mr. Thompson has also discovered several species of fish said to be new to science. It is expected that the work of this department will form a very interesting and instructive part of the exhibits in the new Hawaiian Hall."

Visitors during the year numbered 8,610, divided as to nationality as follows: Whites, 4,671; Hawaiians, 1,233; Portuguese, 388; Chinese, 1,717; Japanese, 1,181; and others, 20.

There have been a number of recent changes in the Museum staff, but as constituted at present it is: William F. Brigham, director; William H. Dall, honorary curator of mollusks; William Allanston Bryan, taxidermist; Alvin Seale, ornithologist; John W. Thompson, ichthyologist; Assistant: C. M. Cooke, Jr., since October 1, 1902; John P. G. Stokes, Leopold G. Blackman, since July 15, 1902; R. C. Gear, since October 1, 1902.

The trustees for the Museum remain the same, being Sanford B. Dole, president; W. O. Smith, vice president; Henry Holmes, treasurer; A. W. Carter, secretary; S. M. Damon, J. O. Carter, and W. P. Allen. The report is signed for the trustees by J. O. Carter as acting treasurer.

## REPUBLICAN LUAU DRAWS BIG CROWD

Thousands Take Part in Feast at New Hackfeld Wharf Which Lasts All Day.

FOUR THOUSAND people, mostly Hawaiians and in a large measure voters from the Fifth district, gathered at the new Hackfeld wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor yesterday, and enjoyed a luau which was the visible sign of the rejoicing of the Republicans over their victory at the polls. Since the day when it was known that the Republican ticket was the main victor, the workers of the northern end of the island have been looking forward to a gathering of the people to make merry, and right heartily did all take advantage of the opportunity yesterday.

It was not yet 11 o'clock when the advance guard of the guests of the committee in charge, began to gather at the wharf for the feast. All night the attendants had been preparing for the entertainment and the result of their labors was seen in the decorations of the improvised banquet room, and the tables which stretched away down the length of the shed. From the roof depended long lines of flags, a large Hawaiian banner greeting the visitors at the entrance, and flags of all nations being interspersed with decorative bunting down the room. The tables were covered with ferns and along their sides places for the fasteners were prepared with greens so that the scene was made as nearly as possible like one of the olden time.

Great containers were placed along the sides of the wharf shed, filled with poi and lauau, the beef and pork having been prepared at the Achi residence and brought down just in time for service while still hot from the imu. Down the line of tables, showing against the cool greens of the fern decoration, stood the bowls containing the staple food and as soon as the people had gathered the busy attendants set before them the meats and fish, so that there was not one who had not ample supplies of the good things for their delectation.

But it was not a feast set for one moment, so that those who came later failed to find sufficient supplies. All day long strings of people dotted the approaches and new comers took the places of those whose wants had been satisfied, until when at five o'clock in the afternoon all seemed to have been fully fed who wished to eat, there was still a great number of the laudus yet unopened which were distributed and carried their good cheer to scores of homes, and added the features of the feast to many a late supper last evening.

There was no feature of the luau wanting, for before noon, while the first comers were being served the quintette club, whose songs enlivened the meetings held during the campaign, arrived and their music was constant during the remainder of the day. All the old time hulas were cheered and as the afternoon grew older there was some dancing which made the scene one of perpetual merrymaking all during the day. There were refreshments for those who did not wish to partake of

## FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII'S INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

arrived at Honolulu on business, and became interested in the native people and their government. After an investigation of the various troubles between their own country and Hawaii they became convinced that the latter was unjustly dealt with. Sir George offered to loan the king £10,000 sterling in cash, and advised him to send commissioners to the United States and Europe with full powers to negotiate new treaties, and to obtain a guarantee of the independence of the kingdom. Sir George Simpson, Hamilton, the king's secretary, and Mr. Richards were appointed joint ministers plenipotentiary to the three powers on April 8, 1842. The commissioners went by different routes. The British consul, Charlton, followed the embassy to defeat its object. He started for London suddenly on September 26, 1842, sending back a threatening letter to the king, and appointing Alexander Simpson as acting consul. Simpson advocated the annexation of Hawaii to Great Britain, and is said to have insulted the governor of Oahu, whereupon the king declined to recognize him as such officer. The latter's grievances were laid before Sir George Paulet, commanding the British frigate Caryfort, then at Mazatlan, Mexico. Simpson said life and property were in danger in Honolulu, and Rear Admiral Thomas was induced upon these representations to send the Caryfort here.

On December 19, 1842, the United States recognized Hawaii as an independent state through the medium of Messrs. Richards and Hamilton, Daniel Webster then being Secretary of State. Sir George Simpson arrived in London ahead of the embassy and had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on February 27, 1843. Lord Aberdeen, the Secretary, at first refused to receive the embassy as ministers from an independent state or to negotiate a treaty, alleging that the king did not govern, but that he was "exclusively under the influence

of Americans to the detriment of British interests," and would not admit that the United States had yet fully recognized the independence of the islands.

The embassy went to Brussels and an interview was had with Leopold I, who promised to use his influence to obtain recognition of Hawaiian independence. Encouraged, the envoys proceeded to Paris, where, on March 17, 1843, M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received them kindly and engaged on behalf of France to recognize Hawaiian independence. He made a similar statement to Lord Cowley, the British ambassador. A second interview with Lord Aberdeen gained from him the promise to remove Mr. Charlton. On April 1 Lord Aberdeen formally replied to the Hawaiian commissioners, stating that "Her Majesty's government is willing and has determined to recognize the independence of the Sandwich Islands under their present sovereignty," but insisting on perfect equality of all foreigners in the islands before the law.

Meanwhile, thrilling events had occurred in the islands. On February 19, 1843, the Caryfort arrived at Honolulu and withheld the usual formal salute. The United States Sloop of War Boston arrived on the 13th. The king, who had been sent for by Lord Paulet, arrived from Lihoua on the 16th. The Englishman refused to treat with the king through Dr. Judd, and on the evening of the 17th sent a peremptory letter, enclosing six demands, with the threat that if they were not complied with by 4 p. m. the next day "immediate coercive steps would be taken."

On the morning of the 18th the frigate was cleared for action and her battery brought to bear on the town. Some English families went aboard the brig Julia, while Americans placed their valuables aboard the United States sloop Boston. The first impulse of the Hawaiians was to resist, but a letter was sent abroad asking ambassadors had been sent to England to settle the difficulties. At 3 p. m. salutes were interchanged. On February 20 the

substantials of the feast, and no want on the part of a guest was left unsatisfied. Almost everyone was there. It was not a Republican feast but in name, for party lines were not drawn among the guests. The men who won were present, greeting their friends of both parties, and Home Rule voters sat side by side with Republicans and enjoyed the good things, invited and well attended by the victors, for it was not a day of party feeling but one of the most complete good will. W. C. Achi invited every one he could meet to sit down and feast and Judge Kaulikou was seen at one time, acting as the personal host of one member of the opposition party, all brothers in the common spirit of the occasion.

The members of the committee present, E. C. Winston and R. N. Boyd, were everywhere, aided by C. H. Clark, who had been of such material assistance in getting the affair to going right. At length, when all present seemed satisfied, W. C. Achi mounted the table and was at once the center of a group of listeners. He said he was delighted to see so many persons present and to know that not one but had enjoyed to the full the good things provided. He said the feast had been prepared not in the spirit of a partisan celebration, but that the people might get together. The Republicans, he said, had wanted to meet with the voters informally, as on this occasion, and the gathering had been most pleasing to all.

He called to mind the pledges of the Republicans during the campaign and said that he had promised this gathering and the promise was now kept. In the same way he said every promise of the Republicans would be kept in word and spirit. The poolas had been told that the Republicans would try and secure for them all the work along the water front. He said the employers of labor on the wharves had been interviewed by the members of the committee of the party, and every one had been asked to give the work to Hawaiians and not to aliens, and the outlook was very good that this would be the result. He wished everyone to feel that the Republican party was the friend of the people and said that before the end of the session of the legislature, the workers would find this to be the case. He was heartily cheered upon concluding, and the people dispersed after a most enjoyable day.

The feast was prepared under the direction of a sub-committee of the Republican executive committee, consisting of E. C. Winston, R. N. Boyd and J. A. Gilman, assistance being rendered by many other workers especially by Senator Achi and C. H. Clark. The service of the luau was in charge of Charles Neuwana, and the tables were attended by Mesdames Mele Kina, Keahi, Poopapu, Hehele, Ane, Keahiole, Ane, Ekekele, Ane, Kamahe, Manu, Mele, Nawetu, Keta Unua, Meholana, Kiana, Ane Kaouwa, Melelana, Mele Wailua, Lus, and Keolohani and Misses Makalini, Hao and Kehili.

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## JUAN OF ARC NOT A SAINT

Maid of Orleans  
Will Not Be  
Canonized.

Roman Catholic Dioceses all over the United States, including Hawaii, have been advised from Rome of the decision of the Congregation of Rites that Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, shall not be canonized, and in so doing has stigmatized the name of the famous girl in a startling manner.

The principal reason for which canonization is denied is the alleged discovery of facts against her moral character, which precluded the possibility of according to her saintly reverence.

The Congregation has also announced that Joan was guilty of a grave fault of attacking Paris on a feast of the Blessed Virgin, in signing a confession to the effect that she had no divine commission to deliver France from her enemies, and that her claims to such distinction were fraudulent and a pervariation.

The confession was made, according to the English, in the hope that she might be saved thereby from the ignominious death at the stake which she afterwards suffered.

The proclamation of the reasons has caused surprise, as it is felt that they will seriously offend religious elements in France, where Joan of Arc is regarded as a national patron saint, on the same plane with St. Patrick in Ireland, St. George in England, and St. James in Spain. The practical aspersion of her character in France as a saint, it is generally believed, will prove a play into the hands of the present French ministry, engaged as it is in suppressing the religious orders.

The Roman curia has never been partial to Joan of Arc. The agitation to have her canonized began during the latter years of Napoleon III., and it is alleged that had he remained on his throne and continued to maintain an army in the Eternal City for the protection of the temporal rights of the papacy the matter would have been settled in her favor long ago. But with the overthrow of Napoleon and the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, which ended in the seizure of the city by the Italians and the conquest of the states of the church, the question dragged along until the accession of Leo XIII., who at once saw the importance of pleasing the French Catholics and identifying French national sentiment with Catholicism.

Queen Victoria, at the head of the English nation, whose ancestors had condemned Joan of Arc at the stake, was asked if she had any objections to offer, it is said, to the Maid of Orleans being canonized, and on a negative reply being received, the process of canonizing was begun. Joan of Arc was accordingly "beatified," which is the first step towards canonization, and is now termed "blessed."

That the Queen of England, a Protestant, should have been consulted by the Vatican relative to the canonization of a Catholic saint, may appear extraordinary, until it is remembered that the Maid of Orleans was regarded as a witch by the English and that her "martyrdom," as the French people believed, for freedom's sake, as well as that of conscience, is the chief ground on which her canonization was asked. The French people have now, it is said, learned for the first time that the Queen was consulted before the beatification of Joan of Arc, and indignation is felt because of it.

As far as known, Joan of Arc left no descendants. She had a brother, and from him are descended the Marquises and Counts de Malestrie, one of whom is married to an American girl, Miss Stiers, of New York, who would have figured prominently at the canonization ceremonies in St. Peter's, Rome.

king visited the Caryfort. Unjust demands were pressed upon the king, and a mushroom debt of \$80,000 had grown up in a few hours. Dr. Judd advised a temporary cessation to Lord Paulet of the islands pending an appeal to the British government. On February 25, 1843, at 3 p. m., the Hawaiian flag was lowered and the British flag hoisted. All Hawaiian flags found were destroyed. There was much trouble during the "temporary government" of Lord Paulet. The advent of Admiral Thomas in the British flag ship Dublin restored peace to the islands and the government to the king.

On July 31, 1843, in an open space which is now called Thomas Square the British flag was hoisted down and the Hawaiian flag hoisted and the king was restored to his rights. On November 23, France and England united in a joint declaration of recognition of the independence of Hawaii, and thus the final act by which the Hawaiian kingdom was admitted with in the pale of civilized nations, was consummated.

## TWO CONSULS EXCHANGED

Why Rublee and Bragg  
Take Each Other's  
Posts.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Hon. W. A. Rublee, former consul-general at Hongkong, who passed through Honolulu yesterday on the Doric enroute to the Coast, will arrive at his new post, Havana, Cuba, long before his successor, General Edward S. Bragg, starts on his long journey to the Orient. General Bragg, whose transfer as consul-general at Havana is to a like position at Hongkong, will leave San Francisco for China about January 1, next.

At Washington he declined to discuss his now famous remark about the Cuban people, but the story leaked out, following the publication of General Bragg's letter to his wife, that friends of the warrior assert caused his departure from Havana.

It is related that the Cuban authorities at first declined to pay any attention to "the Bragg incident." But a small coterie of Americans in Havana, who manifested antagonism toward General Bragg from the time he entered the Cuban capital, began a movement which had for its purpose, first the retirement of General Bragg and the appointment of Mr. F. Steinhart as his successor. Steinhart formerly lived in Chicago. He was for years a clerk in the War Department and is now chief clerk at army headquarters in Havana.

When it looked as if neither government intended to take any action in the matter, Steinhart and his friends inaugurated a movement to excite enmity in official quarters against the American consul-general. One of the methods was the publication in Havana newspapers of abusive stories concerning General Bragg, and nothing was left undone to make him persona non grata to the Palma government. This campaign succeeded and finally there was manifested in official quarters a hostile feeling, which convinced the General that he would be more useful to his government in some other field.

It cannot be learned definitely that President Palma made any representations to the State Department on the subject; neither was it ascertained whether the initiative was taken by Secretary Hay or whether the transfer was suggested by General Bragg.

It was reported at Washington that the Cuban government asked for the appointment of Steinhart. This was denied at the State Department. Foreign governments have the privilege of objecting to the appointment of diplomatic or consular agents distasteful to them, but no suggestions are made or entertained as to who shall be appointed. Such an act would be regarded by this government as an impertinence.

A special Thanksgiving service was held yesterday by the Y. M. C. A. at Oahu Prison. There are over two hundred prisoners now in confinement, many of whom attended the service. There was no special Thanksgiving spread, Warden Henry making Christmas Day the special feast day for the wards in his charge.

## THE WORD OF HONOUR.

The men who do as they say; the things that prove to be what at they were said to be,—how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, on faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promises of men,—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective modern remedy called

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anemia, La Grippe, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc., is convincing. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. At chemists,